The Irish Times,

AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

VOL. II. No. 352 SUBSCRIPTION { STAMPED ..... £2 13 0 / UNSTAMPED ... 1 6 0

DUBLIN, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20, 1860 PRICE ONE PENNY

Public Notices.

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE.

Last Night but Three of the Present Engagement of Miss LOUISE KELLEY.

Every Evening Matinee, Grace, Barton and W. Sinclair.

On THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, JUNE 20, Will be performed the Romantic Drama, in five chapters, by Charles Selby, Comedian, entitled the

MARBLE HEART; OR, THE SCULPTOR'S DREAM.

Mr. H. Webb ..... Miss J. Porter
Thos ..... PUSH, ... John Lonian Kenny

To conclude with a Farcical Drama, of equally high attraction, for amusing, in succession, entitled the

MISER'S WELL.

Ralph Heyliger ..... Miss L. Kenny
Antony Yandar Hayden ..... Mr. B. Tarleton
Ghost Sweeper ..... Mr. W. Sinclair

Boxes, 3s.; Pit, 1s.; Lower Gal, 6d.; Up. do., 3d. Second Price at Nine o'clock—Boxes, 1s.; Pit, 6d. Lower Private Boxes, £1 1s; Upper Ditto, 10s. Double Price on Nights when Lower Private Boxes, 10s.; Upper ditto, 6s. 6d.

ROYAL PORTOBELLO GARDENS.

OPEN THIS EVENING, AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK.

With a great variety of Entertainments, commencing—Mr. HULLIN will make his FIRST APPEARANCE in his celebrated Performances; Mr. BARRY, The Wizard of the North; Miss MAYNE, the Young Lady of the Double Voice; Mr. EATHER, the Celebrated Vocalist; Mr. E. G. FORTES, in his Unprecedented Song, "The Lost Child," Concluding with a Grand Display of FIRE-WORKS at 10 o'clock, by Mr. Kirby.

Open at 6; Concert, 7½. Reserved Seats in Concert Hall, 6d. extra; Promenade Free.

READINGS FROM THE POETS.

CONCERT ROOM, ROTUNDO.

MADAME LOUISA ENNERSTINA

Announces that she will give the Seventh of the Series, On NEXT THURSDAY EVENING, June 21st, Commencing with

PART I.

Funerality	Addison.
Daniel on Death	Shakspere.
Wolsey and Cromwell	Shakspere.
School for Scandal	Sheridan.
Macbeth (scenes)	Shakspere.
The Maniac	Mrs. Hemans.

PART II.

Otello	Shakspere.
Song of the Rifle	Knowles.
Wolsey's Farewell	Shakspere.
Pure Thee Well	Byron.
Tell to His Native Mountains	Knowles.
The Well of St. Keyne	Southey.
Lord Ullin's Daughter	Campbell.

To conclude with "The Bubbles" (by request) Tom Hood.

Reserved Seats, 2s. 6d. each; Family Ticket, admitting five, 10s.; Unreserved, 1s.

To be had of Messrs. Hodges and Smith, Wagner-street; Messrs. Cramer, Grafton-street; Cramer and Munro, Sackville-street.

HENGLER'S EQUESTRIAN PALACE, GREAT HORSE-FAIR.

FRIDAY, JUNE 22,

An Entire Grand Allegorical Performance by special

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LORD LIEUTENANT.

To commence at Three o'clock precisely.

IRISH RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.

The Parliamentary Committee for carrying out arrangements for a regulation of Rifle Volunteers in Ireland, on the same footing as exists in this country in this entire portion of the United Kingdom, will meet at the Mansion House, Dublin, on THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, June 20, 1860, at Seven o'clock, p.m., for the purpose of considering the best means of appointing a Working Committee for the Province of Leinster, and of appointing Sub-Committees for the Counties of Dublin, Meath, Kildare, Wicklow, and Wexford. The attendance of such gentlemen as can bring information to bear on the question is earnestly requested, and their communications are solicited in writing, addressed to the undersigned, for the information of the Committee.

Letters for circulars are directed for application, with name and address, at No. 3, M'Donnell's Stationery Establishment, 8, Upper Sackville-street, and to only a limited number of orders will be issued, by order,

WM. R. FAYLE, Hon. Sec.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

By 27th Geo. III., cap. 20, in the statute regulating the Volunteer Force in Ireland, it is enacted, "That any Subscribing and Contributing Volunteer may be discharged from his Corps at his own request, by delivering up his Arms, Accoutrements, and Clothing, for the defence of the Kingdom."

MEDICAL BATHS ESTABLISHMENT, 10 LOWER TEMPLE-STREET, Mountjoy-square.

Turkish, Russian, Vapour, Shower, Chemical, Patent Baths, Douche, and all other Medicated and Ordinary Baths. Sea-water Baths; Iodine, Bromine, Mercurial, and Ammoniacal Gaseous Baths.

Open Daily, &c.

TURKISH HOT-AIR BATHS.

Hours for Ladies and Gentlemen ..... from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Hours for Ladies only ..... from 10 a.m. to six p.m.
Hours of Private Baths for either ..... from 8 a.m. to six p.m.

CHARGES.

From six to ten a.m. and from six to ten p.m. ..... 2s. 6d.
CHARGES FOR GENTLEMEN.
From 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. ..... 2s. 6d.
From six to ten a.m. ..... 1s. 6d.
From six p.m. to ten p.m. ..... 1s. 6d.
FOR LADIES.
From ten a.m. to six p.m. ..... 2s. 6d.
For Private Baths (to admit six in family.)
From six to ten a.m., and from six to ten p.m. ..... 10s. 6d.

Medicated Vapour Chest Baths ..... 2s. 6d.
Without Medication ..... 2s. 6d.
Medicated with efflorescent Salts ..... 2s. 6d.
Vapour Bath, single ..... 1s. 6d.
Vapour Bath, Medicated ..... 2s. 6d.
Gaseous Baths, Kreuznach, and Schlangenbad, Sea-water Bath 2s. 6d

Medicated Chalybeate, Sea-water, Iodine, Bran, Soap, Douche, Sponge and Harrowgate Baths; Mercurial, Ammoniacal, Mineral &c., &c.

Open Daily, &c.

From 8 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Warm and Cold Pneumatical, Horizontal, and Ascending Douche Baths, Shampooing, &c.

Hours for Ladies only for Baths for these Ointments, subsequent to the Medicated Vapour Baths.

Physicians in attendance.

A Prospectus, containing full particulars, can be had gratis on application to the Manager,

HUGH GILLIS.

RATHMINES FLORICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Next Exhibition of Flowers for this Year, Will be held in MERRION-SQUARE-SOUTH, On THIS DAY (WEDNESDAY), the 20th instant.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant has graciously signified his intention of personally patronising the Show.

Two Military Bands will be in attendance.

Doors open at Two o'clock. Admission Tickets, One Shilling. Children, Sixpence. May be had on Monday and Tuesday next, at Mr. Power's, 74, Grafton-street, and at the Office of the Society, 4, Dawson-street, on the day of exhibition. Our Shilling and Sixpence, at the Gates, Stephen's. All Tickets issued for the 13th instant, will be admitted.

JOHN H. EVANS, Honorary Secretary.

ESTABLISHED BY HATDEN AND PALMER GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTICE.

DR. HAYDEN,

23, MERRION-SQUARE NORTH, (Corner of Holles-street.)

Physician and Surgeon of the Hospital for Incurables, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Accoucheur to the Rotunda Lying-in Hospital, late Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology, and Midwifery, and Demonstrator of Surgery at the Richmond Hospital School.

Hours at Home—9 to 11 Morning, 2 to 3 Midday.

Sundays, from 9 to 11.

Evenings, from 7 to 9, Tuesday, and Saturday, 7 to 9 o'clock.

Below Medical Aid and Advice Gratuitously Afforded by Mr. Apothecary), Five Shillings, at Dr. P.'s or the Patient's Residence; consultation by letter, 10s. Medicines included.

INVENTIONS ASSISTANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).

PATENTS OBTAINED AND DESIGNS REGISTERED.

IRISH OFFICE, NORTH-WEST CHAMBERS, 4, LOWER ORMOND-QUAY.

CHAMPAGNE LEMONADE,

Manufactured by

J. AND T. HAYES,

17, WESTLAND-ROW, DUBLIN;

THE VISITER'S HOME, DUBLIN

Nos. 10 and 11, YORK-STREET, (Off Stephen's-green.)

A Commercial and Family Private Hotel, and first-class Boarding Establishment, conducted on the Continental System.

TERMS MODERATE.

The quiet of home, combined with the comfort of a public house, with guests by appointment, are the characteristics of the establishment. There are separate sitting rooms, with a private door to each room.

Table d'Hote at Six o'clock. No. 11, as clocks are not visible on the window. MARK BALLARD, Proprietor.

N.B.—Table d'Hote at 6 and a quarter past 5 o'clock.

ASSOCIATION FOR THE RELIEF OF DISTRESSED PROTESTANTS,

65, MOLESWORTH-STREET, DUBLIN.

PATRON:

THE EARL OF ROSSE.

On SUNDAY NEXT, 24th inst., a SERMON will be Preached (D.V.) in ST. CATHERINE'S CHURCH, by the Rev. Francis F. Cassidy, A.B., (Curate of St. Werburgh's) after which a collection will be made in aid of the above Association.

Divine Service to commence at Twelve o'clock.

The objects of the Association are, to better the condition of the Protestant poor, through the combined exertions of pastors and parishioners; to prevent them in temporary distress and destitution applying to the Romish priesthood for relief; to encourage honest industry by giving employment to the deserving poor; and to replace the Roman from the ecclesiastical position of the workhouse.

Twenty-three years' experience has proved that the constitution, and the working of this Association, have been found completely adapted to the ends and objects of relief; and that no where the power to relieve or promote conversation to Christianity is not done every by age or class.

Collection (if there be) cannot attend the Sermon will be thankfully received by the Rev. Robert Travers, Rector; by the Rev. James Quinlin, and Rev. J. G. S. MacNeill, Curates; by

Rev. LAFFOUCHE and Rev. GEO. CROSTHWAITE, Secretaries.

Rev. CHARLES M. FLEURY, D.D., Honorary Secretary.

Rev. THOMAS MILLAR, A.M., Secretary, Parochial Association.

Rev. THOMAS MILLAR, Secretary, Sunday-school Association.

By any Member of the Committee, and at the Association House.

DEAFNESS.—Will be forwarded, on receipt of Current Coin of the Realm, a Remedy for the Cure of Deafness and Noises in the Head, invented by a Gentleman who was himself deaf, and cured. Address "A Sufferer," 4, Bunker's Cross Hill, Chelsea, London.

THE MANCHESTER ART UNION, Under the sanction of her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

SHARES, ONE SHILLING EACH.

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR OF MANCHESTER (EVIE MACKIE, ESQ.)

Vice-President:

The Very Rev. John Rice, Dean of Manchester, D.D.

James Aspinall Turner, Esq., M.P.

Thomas Bazley, Esq., M.P.

Edmund Potter, Esq., F.R.S.

Rev. Canon Stowell, M.A.

Rev. Canon Richardson, M.A.

Rev. Canon Birch, M.A.

Rev. Canon Parkinson, B.D.

Rev. Canon Raines, M.A., F.S.A.

Rev. Canon Jackson, M.A.

Rev. Canon Hornby, M.A.

Rev. Canon Fleming, M.A.

Rev. Canon Slade

IMPORTANT TO THE GENTRY,
SERVANTS' LIVERIES,
At B. HYAM'S.

READY MADE, or TO ORDER,
BUTLERS' and FOOTMEN'S SUITS,
At B. HYAM'S.

READY MADE, or TO ORDER,
COACHMEN'S and GROOMS' SUITS,
At B. HYAM'S.

READY MADE, or TO ORDER,
PAGES' SUITS and STABLE DRESS,
At B. HYAM'S.

TO ORDER, at MODERATE PRICES,
LADIES' RIDING HABITS,
At B. HYAM'S.

TAILOR and HABIT MAKER,
THIRTY, DAME-STREET,
DUBLIN.

CLERICAL COSTUME
Having, from many years' management of the business of
Mr. GEORGE MACDONA,
FORMER PROPRIETOR OF
22, MOLESWORTH STREET,
acquired a thorough knowledge of the various styles of CLERICAL ATTIRE, I most respectfully state that I am prepared to execute any orders with which I am favoured, and invite inspection of my Stock of
WEST OF ENGLAND JET BLACK CLOTH AND DOESKIN,
which, for superior finish and durability, are unrivalled, and are specially recommended for Clergymen's Suits.
FRED. H. JUDGE,
MERCHANT CLOTHIER,
3, WICKLOW-STREET,
*** Three doors from Grafton-street.

M'NALLY AND CO.
Watch Manufacturers, Goldsmiths, and Jewellers,
No. 18, COLLEGE-GREEN, DUBLIN,
Respectfully invite attention to their new and magnificent Stock of the best London and Geneva-made Watches, in Gold and Silver Cases; fine Gold London and Paris Jewellery, Silver and Electro-Plate, which will be found replete with every novelty of the present season.
Being Manufacturers, and purchasing for Cash in the London and Continental Markets, they will offer to the public such advantages, both in Price and Quality, as are not to be obtained generally, and cannot be surpassed by any house in the trade.
An inspection is respectfully solicited.
15, COLLEGE-GREEN.
Diamonds, Pearls, Old Gold and Silver, Watches, &c., taken in exchange, or purchased to any amount for prompt cash.
Lorgnet: 2 OLD BOND-STREET.

EXPERIENCE TEACHETH.
The above was never more perceptible than in the Improved Style of Coat-Cutting
Adopted by
JOHN GILES,
DAWSON-STREET, Corner of Molesworth-street,
Nine years Foreman in one of the First Houses in Dawson-street, and whose long residence in each of the First Houses in the Trade, both in London and Paris, enabled him to devote much time and attention to the science of
COAT-CUTTING,
by which practical experience, the correctness of Fit and graceful development of the Figure, arranged under anatomical principles, fully justifies him in the adage that
"EXPERIENCE TEACHETH."

AMERICAN SEWING MACHINES,
(Secured by Seventeen distinct Patents),
LATE AND VALUABLE IMPROVEMENTS.
Great Reduction in Prices.

I. M. SINGER & CO. beg to inform the Public that, on and after May 31st, they will Sell their SEWING MACHINES at a great reduction. The Prices in future will be as follows:—
New Family Machine and Iron Stand complete .. £10
Letter A, " " "New Style," .. ..
No. 1, 11 In. Table " .. ..
No. 2, 13 In. Table " .. ..
No. 9, 16 In. Table { with Vibrating Presser } combined with Feed } Wheel, } 15
No. 3, 24 In. Table and Iron Stand complete 20
In consequence of the rapidly increasing demand for our Machines we have recently been obliged to enlarge our Manufactory four-fold. Our facilities now for manufacturing will enable us to turn out 150,000 Machines annually; yet this immense number, we fully believe, will be inadequate to the wants of the community. For domestic use, and every variety of manufacturing purposes, the superior merits of SINGER AND CO.'s Machines is well known in every civilised country throughout the world; hence their superior qualities need no comment from us. Every Machine is thoroughly tested before leaving our Manufactory, and warranted perfect.
I. M. SINGER AND CO.,
39, GRAFTON-STREET,
DUBLIN.
GEORGE F. BENNETT, sole Agent for Ireland.

LARGE IMPORTATION OF CARPETS, &c.
SINCE THE NEW TARIFF.
F. SHERIDAN particularly directs attention to a large lot of Kidderminster Carpets (all wool), at 2s 11½d per yard; Union do., from 1s 5d Also to the reduced price list of Turkey Carpets, all sizes; all the new patterns in Brussels, Velvet Pile, Tapestries, Patent Felts, &c.
Oilcloths, from 18 inches to 24 feet in width;
Mattings, Rugs, Mats, &c.; Table Covers, all kinds;
Mattresses, Feather Beds, Pillows and Bolsters, Blankets, Quilts, Sheeting, &c.
F. S. has added a Curtain Department, with the newest designs, and is prepared to fit up Window Curtains, Blinds, &c., in the best possible manner, in all parts of the country.
F. SHERIDAN,
Agent for Ireland for the Patent Kamptulicon, or Elastic Floorcloth,
22 and 23, PARLIAMENT-STREET.

EXTENSIVE ARRIVAL OF SPRING AND SUMMER NOVELTIES.
S. OLDHAM AND SONS beg to announce the arrival of their complete Stock of New Goods, comprising every Novelty which has appeared in the French and British Markets for the present season.
A Superb Stock of NEW MANTLES,
The New Crinoline Shape, in Black Silk, Cloth, &c.
A Variety of NEW SHAWLS,
Barege, Rockspun, and filled Long Shawls.
NEW FRENCH SILKS,
All Purchased under the advantages of the New Tariff.
NEW DRESS TEXTURES,
Mohairs, Grenades, Huge Poplins, Barege Anglaise, &c.
NEW FANCY MUSLINS,
Organdies, Cambric Brilliants, Jaconets.
New Parasols,
Worked Collars, Cambric Handkerchiefs, Sleeves, &c.
They also wish to call special attention to their large Stock of Ladies' Outfitting,
Steel Skirts, Corsets, New Morning Gowns, &c.
Children' Dresses,
Baby Linen, Worked Robes, Pelisses, &c.,
All selected with care, and marked Lowest Cash Prices.
12, WESTMORELAND-STREET, DUBLIN.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S DRESSING CASES, DRESSING CASE BAGS,
CARRIAGE AND TRAVELLING BAGS, &c., &c.
The Largest and most beautiful Assortment in the Kingdom,
AT AUSTINS
MANUFACTORY AND WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 6 and 7, ST. ANDREW-STREET.
Every Novelty in
FOREIGN FANCY GOODS;
Together forming a brilliant and elegant display of Articles suited for
WEDDING OR BIRTHDAY PRESENTS.
All kinds of Repairs Executed.
AUSTIN'S,
6 AND 7, ST. ANDREW-STREET.

SOAP, CANDLES, COLZA OIL
PATRICK BYRNE
Begs to call the attention of Heads of Families to the first-class quality of his
CROWN, BROWN, AND WHITE SOAPS,
SPERM, AND COMPOSITE
IMPROVED MOULD AND DIPT CANDLES,
which he offers on most Advantageous Terms.
A liberal discount to Wholesale Buyers and Large Consumers.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL WAREHOUSE,
47, LOWER BAGGOT-STREET.
A few Tons of Tallow Greaves for Sale.

RE-OPENING OF THE PLATE, WATCH, AND JEWELLERY ESTABLISHMENT,
75, GRAFTON-STREET.
(Late T. Bennett's.)
The patrons of the above establishment are respectfully informed that it has been re-opened with a well-assorted stock of Jewellery, Watches, &c., &c., which will be sold at very moderate prices.
75, GRAFTON STREET.
N.B.—Old Plated Articles Re-plated. Plate lent on hire.

IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS, WITH BEDDING.
A magnificent assortment
TENTER, FOLDING, AND FRENCH PATTERNS, AT
HODGES AND SONS',
WESTMORELAND-STREET, and 20 & 21, ASTON'S-QUAY.
Manufactory, Price's-lane, Aston's-quay.
and Servant's Children's Stretchers in great variety.

NICHOLSON'S PATENT ECONOMIC KITCHEN RANGES, for COAL or TURF FIRE, with all recent improvements, manufactured at
JOHN GALLIE'S
KITCHEN RANGE WORKS,
11, TRINITY-PLACE, DUBLIN.

SUPERCARBONATED SODA WATER
Manufactured by
J. AND T. HAYES,
17, WESTLAND-ROW, DUBLIN.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO THE ROMAN CATHOLICS.
Will Mr. Napier, of Cook-street, come?
Roman Catholics, Priests and People, come to the Debate in the Phœnix-street Meeting, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 20, 1860, at half-past Seven o'clock.
Subject—The sin of the Church of Rome in keeping the Chalice from the people.
Chairman—Mr. M'GUIGAN.
1. Is it not wicked in the Church of Rome to keep the chalice from the people, when the Lord Jesus Christ himself commanded it to be given, saying, "Drink ye all of this" (Matt. xxvi. 27); and "Take and divide it among you" (St. Luke, xxii. 17); and when St. Mark tells us that "they all drank of it" (Mark xiv. 23, Roman Catholic Bible)?
2. Was it not dreadful sacrilege in the Council of Constance, A.D. 1415, by a decree, to rob the laity of their rights, at the time that they confessed that "Christ did, after supper, institute and administer in both kinds," and that "this sacrament was received by the faithful under both kinds in the primitive Church?"
3. St. Paul gives this direction to all the Corinthians, "Let a man prove himself, and so let him eat of that bread and drink of the chalice."—1 Cor. xi 28, Roman Catholic Bible.
4. If the laity had not received the chalice, how could St. Paul have charged them with drunkenness, as he does in 1 Cor. xi. 21?
5. John vi. contains a promise of the Eucharist (as Dr. Wiseman asserts). Why do the priests withhold the cup from the laity, when it is said, "Except you eat the flesh and drink the blood?"
6. If it be said of the blood is in the host," we ask, does the communicant drink the host? Is eating drinking?
7. Is not this the reason for withholding the cup, that a man drinking wine could not be persuaded by any one he was drinking blood? His taste and feeling would convince him he was drinking wine, real wine.
8. And in withholding the cup from the people, does not the Church of Rome, on her own principles, cut them off from all possibility of salvation?
Roman Catholics are earnestly invited to attend.

KINGSTOWN—APARTMENTS AND BOARD
At 19, WINDSOR-TERRACE.
MRS. Bridges, having taken the above new and commodious house has established it as a First-class Boarding House, where Ladies and Gentlemen will find a comfortable home, and will meet with every attention. The house is newly and comfortably furnished; it enjoys the sea, and within five minutes' walk of the Railway Station; it commands fine views of the sea and harbour. Unexceptionable references given.—For terms, &c., apply at the house, 19, Windsor-terrace, Kingstown.

WHILE MY READY-MADE DEPARTMENT IS fully Supplied with GARMENTS of a superfine quality, I have also a large variety of excellent styles, at prices to suit the requirement, of economical client, who wish to economise, and put a neat, well-made article for little money.
MY SCOTCH TWEED TROUSERS,
All Wool, at 15s., will be found excellent value, while for Tourists, for the Seaside, or Railway Travelling,
MY 50s. TWEED LOUNGE SUIT
Will be found both useful and economical.
RICHARD ALLEN,
28, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.

MOTTU WATCHES.—We have just received a large Case of the above Celebrated Geneva Watches, manufactured as timekeepers, and for their chaste design and exquisite finish.
They comprise every variety of Escapement in Gold, Silver, and Diamond Hunting and Open Cases.
They have been manufactured expressly for our Establishment on the best work terms, and we now offer them for sale at a very small profit on the first cost, and much under the prices usually charged for Inferior Watches.
We will give ten years' engagement with each watch.
C. MARSH and CO.,
20, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
(Directly opposite the Post-office Clock.)

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.)

Dublin, Tuesday Evening.

Notwithstanding the generally expressed distrust in the sincerity of the Baden "Assurances," the English Funds had rather a steady appearance to-day. An advance of one-sixteenth took place in this market, more, however, in consequence of a local demand than from any political confidence.

Inactivity continued to characterise the Share market, except in the smaller Preference Securities, which were freely dealt in.

Hibernian Banks firmly maintained their recent improvement. Nationals had a heavy appearance, being still offered at yesterday's lowest quotations, and Royals made a fractional advance, a few shares remaining unsold.

Atlantics were not negociated, but there were buyers at yesterday's quotation, sellers holding out for an advance of one quarter. City of Dublin were still strong, and the Issue of 1838 again realised par, the other Issues being in demand at that rate. Dublin and Glasgow, British and Irish, and Dundalk Steam Shares were in request.

In mines—Carysforts and Mining Company of Ireland were dealt in at last prices, the latter for the account delivery, with sellers at the quotation for cash settlement. Connorrees were on sale at last rate, and Wicklow Coppers were offered. For General Mines, last price was offered, 4¼ being asked. Alliance Gas could have been had at last quotation. In Grand Canal Stock both buyers and sellers manifested a disposition to come nearer in their offers, there being yet, however, a wide difference between them. Patriotic Insurance were on sale.

In Railway Ordinary Shares business was very slack. Dublin and Belfast Junctions were dealt in at last price, which was firmly sustained. Dublin and Kingstown Stock was also negociated, buyers being supplied; and Midland Original Shares were steady at an improvement of one quarter. Belfast and County Down, Cork and Passage, and Dublin and Wicklow, were on sale. For Great Southern Stock, 113 was offered. For Waterford and Limericks 91¼ was bid, 24 being asked.

Wicklow 6 per cents. and Dundalk 5 per cents. (A) were largely negociated at last prices, the market being clearedof all of the latter offering at 104. Great Southern Preference closed strongly at an improvement of one-eighth, par being demanded for further transactions.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—JUNE 19.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.				
3 per Cent. Consols ..	..	..	..	shut
Ditto for Account, 4th July ..	..	..	..	93½
Ditto for New Account, 9th July ..	..	..	..	—
New 3 per Cent. Stock ..	..	..	..	92½ ½ 93
Ditto for Account, 9th June ..	..	..	..	—
Ditto for new account, 9th July ..	..	..	..	—
BANKS.				
Hibernian Bank ..	..	..	..	35½ x d
Royal ..	..	..	..	36½
MINES.				
Carysfort (Limited ..	..	..	..	10s 6d
STEAM.				
City of Dublin ..	..	..	..	80
Ditto Issue of 1838 ..	..	..	..	80
Dublin and Liverpool Steam Ship Building ..		..	..	54
MISCELLANEOUS.				
National Insurance ..	..	..	..	22
RAILWAYS.				
Dublin and Belfast Junction ..	..	..	..	45½
Dublin and Kingstow ..	..	..	..	93½
Midland Great Western ..	..	..	..	53½
RAILWAY DEBENTURES.				
Dublin and Drogheda 3 per Cent perpetual ..		..	..	21
Ditto 4 per Cent perpetual ..	..	..	..	101
Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford, 6 per cent perpetual ..		..	..	124
Dundalk and Enniskillen, 5 per cent perpetual Class A. ..		..	..	104
Do do Class B ..	..	..	..	94

On Saturdays business commences at half-past twelve o'clock, and the stockbrokers' offices are closed at three o'clock.

The next account day for shares will be the 30th June. Names to be furnished on or before the 29th.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Frid.	Sat.
3 per cent. Consols.....	93½	93½			93½	93½
Ditto for Account						93½
3 per cent. Reduced						
New 3 per cent. Stock....	92½	92½	92	92½	92½	92½
ditto for Account.....	92½			92½	92½	
Bank Stock.....						

(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.)

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—JUNE 19.

OPENING PRICES.	
Consols Money,..	93½
Account, ...	93½
New Threes, ...	93½
NOON PRICES.	
Consols Money,..	93½
Account, ...	93½
New Threes, ...	93½ ½
1 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money,..	93½
Account, ...	93½
New Threes, ...	93½
2-15 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money,..	93½
Account, ...	93½
New Threes, ...	93½ ½
CLOSING PRICES.	
Consols Money,..	93½
Account, ...	93½
New Threes, ...	93½

NOON SUMMARY.—Exchequer Bills, 3-7 prem.; Bank Stock, 222-20; Great Western 50; Great Western of Canada, 11½; Great Southern and Western, 83½; Eastern Counties, 5½; Chester and Holyhead, 15½; Caledonian, 76½; London and North Western, 101½; Midland, 117½; North British, 81½ xd; South Eastern, 58½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 96½; Turks, 77; do. (new) 89½. Consols opened dull and declined to 93⅞; sellers are now rather firmer at 93½ 93⅝ for weather is very unfavourable again. Shares are inactive, and prices about ¼ per cent. lower than at this time yesterday, but no particular feature, and the rates very nominal in Canadian shares. Trunks, a shade firmer, 7 9-16 11-16. French without the least change.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

(*Times City Article.*)

Monday Evening.

English funds opened without recovery this morning, but the market subsequently became stronger, chiefly in consequence of the improvement in the weather, and the receipt of better prices from Paris. Exchequer Bills were quoted at an advance of three shillings. In the discount market there has been rather a good demand, and little or no business has been done below 4 per cent. At the Bank, however, the applications were moderate. There were no gold operations at the Bank to-day. By the steamer of 26th ult. £375,404 specie in silver, and £10,216 in gold, will be despatched to the East, all for China with the exception of about £13,000.

(*Daily News' City Article.*

Monday Evening.

The funds opened this morning with a dull appearance, but towards the close a decided stimulus was given in consequence of the Paris bourse at last responding to the protestations volunteered by Napoleon at Baden. Consols closed with firmness at an advance of ¼ per cent., and the upward tendency extended in the afternoon to most other classes of securities, although there were no revivals of business. Demand for money was to a fair extent apart from exceptional cases, no business was done below 4 per cent. At the Bank, owever, the applications were on a limited scale.

STATE OF THE MARKETS.

(WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.)

Dublin, Tuesday Evening.

The extensive failures in Australia recently reported, and the continued unsteady state of Continental affairs, together with other unfavourable influences, have very seriously affected the demand for particular kinds of manufactured goods. In Manchester, for instance, although it is considered that there is a better feeling and more confidence exhibited, the transactions which have taken place have, notwithstanding, been effected at the lowest rates; and at Liverpool, yesterday, the cotton market was irregular and drooping. The lace and hosiery trades have been likewise in a depressed condition. In Irish linens, however, there seems to be a more healthy tone; for, although business is not generally active, stocks are not allowed to accumulate, and some articles, such as diapers and the lighter lawns, are in good request. In the woollen districts in Ireland, also, although some drawbacks exist, trade is, on the whole, in a pretty fair state.

In Colonial produce our market has been somewhat quiet, but a steady demand in most descriptions, at firm prices, exists in London. The sales of sugar in the latter market have been recently on a considerable scale, and at an advance, while here the trade is remarkably dull, and prices declining. At the public sales in London, 667 casks Barbadoes sold from 35s 6d to 42s; 292 casks St. Lucis from 35s 6d to 40s; 170 casks crystallised Demrara and Berbice yellow at 39s 6d to 44s 6d; brown at 33s to 38s 6d; 70 casks Tobago from 36s to 38s 6d; 191 casks Dominica from 35s 6d to 37s 6d; 240 casks Jamaica, from 38s 6d to 42; and Manilla was realised from 38s to 36s 9d, for low to good middling qualities. In tea a good business is done here, and the price paid at public sale has been from 1s. 5½d. Coffee has improved in value. Rice is keeping up its price, but the extremely active demand which has existed is somewhat subsiding. Rapeseed and linseed have each sustained a rise; and seed oils, especially rape, have been influenced by the increase cost of seed; sperm oil, in consequence of higher prices in America, has also advanced, and tallow is likewise against the consumer.

With respect to provisions, the sale of bacon in London has improved, and there has been a brisk demand for hams at an advance. Foreign butter arrives in large quantities, and sells freely, but at a reduction; while at Cork prices have risen in one week from 1s to 5s per cwt.

At the English cattle markets held since Friday last, the value of stock seemed somewhat on the decline; but at our fairs the demand is still active at steady rates. At yesterday's London market, although prices were about sustained, both beasts and sheep, as well as lambs and pigs, were in less request than they have lately been; and at Liverpool, on same day, beef, mutton, and lambs were to be had on lower terms. The supply of stock at the latter market was much larger than on the previous Monday, 1,969 beasts and 19,559 sheep having been presented for sale; and at London, on the same day, 4,190 beasts, 30,180 sheep, 580 calves, and 655 pigs.

In wool there appears to be an improved tendency in some manufacturing districts, and all kinds of foreign meet a ready sale at full rates. This is partly owing to the new clip being expected to be late and limited in supply, and to the unusually high prices that have been paid for any of it that has been offered for sale some having been sold at 1s. 7d. per lb.

Flax.—An advance in price for fine flaxes has taken place, and for inferior qualities fair rates are obtained. The favourable condition of the new crop, and its importation from Riga which has just taken place is in favour of spinners. The present prices are—For hand scutched, 6s. 6d. to 6s. 9d.; milled, 7s. 9d. to 12s.

Grain and Flour.—Notwithstanding the unsettled state of the London market for some time past, millers purchasing at our Corn Exchange have been holding out, as far as possible, against paying the advanced prices which have been asked for wheat, fully expecting a reduction would take place on a change of weather; and, although rates have been increasing in both the English and French markets, holders here have found it impracticable to induce buyers to operate largely without considerable concessions being made. This circumstance will serve as an explanation of the dulness which has lately prevailed, and our market to-day showed no improvement; the want of activity at Mark-lane, on yesterday, having assisted to cause further depression. At our Corn Exchange, therefore, on this day, there was little business done, and prices of wheat, &c., barely sustained. No progress, in fact, at present prices, could be made in wheat; oats and barley were also against sellers, and Indian corn was 6d. per quarter lower, without any active demand for it at this reduction.

The following are this day's quotations:—White wheat, 31s. to 33s.; red do., 30s. to 31s. 6d.; barley, 18s. to 22s.; oats, 14s. 6d. to 16s.; Indian corn, Galatz and Odessa, 35s. 6d.; Ibraila, 34s. to 35s.; oatmeal, 14s. to 17s.; Bakers' flour, 16s. 6d. to 31s.

At London the following appear to be the prices of floating cargoes calling for orders at ports of call, viz.—Wheat—Berdianski, 55s. to 56s. per 492 lbs.; Marianopple, same rates; Taganrog, 53s. 6d. to 54s.; Odessa Ghirka, new, 54s.; old, 52s. per 492 lbs.; Said, 52s. to 53s.; Polish Odessa, 48s. to 50s.; Galatz, 50s. to 52½; Ibraila, 46s. to 48s. per 480 lbs.; Egyptian Said, 42s. to 44s.; and Beharra, 38s. to 40s. per quarter. Indian corn—Galatz and Odessa, 34s. to 34s. 6d. per 492 lbs. Ibraila, 32s. 6d. to 33s.; and Foxonian, 33s. to 33s. 6d. per 480 lbs. Barley—Odessa, 25s. to 26s. per 400 lbs.; Danubian and Taganrog, same price. Beans—Egyptian, 33s. to 33s. 6d. per quarter. Rye—Danubian and Odessa, 30s to 31s per quarter. Oats, Odessa, 20s. 6d. to 21s.; and Taganrog, 20s. 6d. to 21s. also.

The reports of the state of the crops in England and France continue to be unfavourable, and the markets in the latter are still somewhat excited. The arrivals of wheat and flour into the United Kingdom from France are in consequence almost suspended; but from the North of Europe large supplies are now being received, and the imports from the United States, composed chiefly of wheat, flour, and Indian corn, are becoming most important.

The arrivals at ports of call, from the 8th to the 14th inst., comprise two cargoes of wheat, nine of Indian corn, six of barley, and one of beans.

REVIEW OF THE BRITISH CORN TRADE DURING THE WEEK.

(FROM THE MARK-LANE EXPRESS.)

The past week being mostly cold and rainy, very little progress has been made in the growing crops. The aspect of the wheat more especially is decidedly unfavourable to an average yield. All spring corn, excepting oats, which still are promising, begin to look unhealthy; and the grass, which sprang up so suddenly on the first supply of rain, followed by a week's fine weather, is now found to be thin at bottom. The probability is that, even with a good time to get it up, hay will be light. Though the northern departments of France are backward, the general reports from that country are, on the whole, more favourable than the markets would seem to indicate. At the harbour's mouth business has been small, and sales are expected to be ready soon afterwards, and wheat on Midsummer-day, if not sooner, is likely to follow. The chief complaint is made of the rye, the night-frosts having caught it in the time of bloom. No rye of consequence is grown on the Northern Europe, but a general lateness is noted, and rye is thought to be unpromising. Our own markets have all been rising, more or less, the average grain being 1s to 2s per quarter; but whatever be the crops, we have now reached a high price, and the rates up to the time of gathering must be determined by the weather. France, and more especially Paris, has been very excited. Belgium and Holland have felt the influence; but this, coupled with English orders, had made prices rise in Hamburg and the Baltic. But, with fine weather in the Southern Russia, and liberal arrivals by land and water, Odessa shows lower quotations. Of foreign ships Plymouth has had 20 cargoes being received and 20 more; Liverpool, 30; Hull, 12; Leith, 7; Glasgow, 2; Cork, 2; Dublin, 1; Belfast, 1; Londonderry, 1; Newcastle, 1; Sunderland, 1; Yarmouth, 1; Ipswich, 1; Colchester, 1; Maldon, 1; Faversham, 1; Sandwich, 1; Dover, 1; Ramsgate, 1; Margate, 1; Deal, 1; Rye, 1; Southampton, 1; Poole, 1; Weymouth, 1; Falmouth, 1; Penzance, 1; Fowey, 1; Bristol, 1; Cardiff, 1; Newport, 1; Chepstow, 1; Milford, 1; Aberystwith, 1; Carnarvon, 1; Liverpool, 1; Whitehaven, 1; Workington, 1; Maryport, 1; Dumfries, 1; Greenock, 1; Ayr, 1; Montrose, 1; Aberdeen, 1; Peterhead, 1; Wick, 1; Kirkwall, 1; Lerwick, 1; Stromness, 1; Isle of Man, 1; Guernsey, 1; Jersey, 1; Gibraltar, 1; Malta, 1; Ionian Islands, 1; Constantinople, 1; Smyrna, 1; Alexandria, 1; Cyprus, 1; Beyrout, 1; Tripoli, 1; Tunis, 1; Algiers, 1; Mogadore, 1; Tangier, 1; Madeira, 1; Teneriffe, 1; Canaries, 1; Cape de Verd Islands, 1; Rio Janeiro, 1; Buenos Ayres, 1; Valparaiso, 1; Callao, 1; Lima, 1; Guayaquil, 1; Panama, 1; Acapulco, 1; San Francisco, 1; Honolulu, 1; Sydney, 1; Melbourne, 1; Adelaide, 1; Launceston, 1; Hobart Town, 1; Auckland, 1; Wellington, 1; Nelson, 1; Otago, 1; Canterbury, 1; Port Natal, 1; Mauritius, 1; Bombay, 1; Madras, 1; Calcutta, 1; Singapore, 1; Hong Kong, 1; Shanghai, 1; Amoy, 1; Foochow, 1; Ningpo, 1; Chusan, 1; Pekin, 1; Yeddo, 1; Nagasaki, 1; Hakodadi, 1; Sandwich Islands, 1; Vancouver's Island, 1; Fraser's River, 1; Quebec, 1; Montreal, 1; Toronto, 1; Kingston, 1; Hamilton, 1; Halifax, 1; St. John's, 1; Prince Edward's Island, 1; Charlottetown, 1; Pictou, 1; Miramichi, 1; Shediac, 1; Dorchester, 1; Moncton, 1; Sackville, 1; Amherst, 1; Windsor, 1; Truro, 1; Pugwash, 1; Tatamagouche, 1; Wallace, 1; Parrsboro', 1; Cumberland, 1; Annapolis, 1; Digby, 1; Yarmouth, 1; Shelburne, 1; Liverpool, 1; Lunenburg, 1; Mahone Bay, 1; Lockeport, 1; Barrington, 1; Shag Harbour, 1; Clark's Harbour, 1; Pubnico, 1; Argyle, 1; Tusket, 1; Weymouth, 1; Digby, 1; Annapolis, 1; Granville, 1; Bridgetown, 1; Paradise, 1; Wilmot, 1; Aylesford, 1; Kentville, 1; Cornwallis, 1; Horton, 1; Canning, 1; Port Williams, 1; Wolfville, 1; Hantsport, 1; Windsor, 1; Newport, 1; Falmouth, 1; Maitland, 1; Noel, 1; Walton, 1; Five Islands, 1; Parrsboro', 1; Advocate, 1; Apple River, 1; Fort Lawrence, 1; Sackville, 1; Dorchester, 1; Shediac, 1; Moncton, 1; Amherst, 1; Pugwash, 1; Tatamagouche, 1; Wallace, 1; Pictou, 1; Miramichi, 1; Dalhousie, 1; Bathurst, 1; Caraquet, 1; Tracadie, 1; Chatham, 1; Newcastle, 1; Richibucto, 1; Buctouche, 1; Cocagne, 1; Shediac, 1; Dorchester, 1; Moncton, 1; Sackville

THE IRISH TIMES, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20, 1860.

LATEST NEWS

THE WAR IN SICILY.

IRISH ITEMS OF INTEREST.

FROM AMERICA.

FRANCE AND TURKEY.

AUSTRIA AND VENETIA.

SPAIN.

TURKEY.

GREECE.

RUSSIA.

DENMARK.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

PRUSSIA.

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SWITZERLAND.

ITALY.

Imperial Parliament.

Kingstown Intelligence.

Dublin Corporation.

Police Intelligence.

Law and Police.

Postscript.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

Commercial.

Shipping Intelligence.

Advertisements.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

(FROM THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE GLOBE.)

PARIS, SUNDAY EVENING.—The *Ost Deutsche Post* admits that the Neapolitan fleet is thoroughly disaffected, and the crews mostly Garibaldian partizans. On the 12th, at Naples, it was believed that Colonel Medici had landed with 2,000 men in Calabria, at Cantazaro. A Roman despatch of same date talks of these volunteers as having been captured and carried into Gaeta. The Archbishop of Palermo heads the national subscription in aid of the liberty of the island. At Berne a great Swiss meeting has come off, with funds for Garibaldi. The utmost excitement was caused by the despatches of Hitzel, Swiss Consul at Palermo, detailing the horrors of the bombardment.

Napoleon III. at Baden, and Garibaldi at Palermo, strive for supremacy in attracting Europe's attention, the one holding a dark, the other a magic lantern. What occurs to-day at the interview with the Prince of Prussia is mere guess-work at Paris, though vitally interesting to Germany. Edmond About's Prussian pamphlet, if at all indicative of Napoleonic policy, bodes no good to the permanency of the kingiets and dukeries, rendering at present the Teutonic family as powerless as the Italic was made by similar small farms and subdivisions. Yet it is clearly the interest of France that these elements of weakness and disunion should continue to paralyse the strength of Fatherland; had England's Heptarchy been kept up, there had been no Cressy, Agincourt, or Waterloo.

Being on the topic of Paris trials we have the materials of one in process of mixture here just now. It is, however, to come off at the Galway assizes, and the Abbe Lavelle is here to watch proceedings. Lavelle is known in the bogs of Mayo in the same character as he was distinguished in 1858, his name appearing on the register of the police, for *escalade* and his removal from the college by the Minister of Public Instruction, and from the French territory by order of our Home Minister, being on record. These transactions involve a question whether his conduct at the Irish College was such as to justify his double expulsion, or whether he was not simply the suffering victim of Rev. Dr. Miley, president and rector; both cannot be whitewashed. Such being the issue, the Chief Justice sitting in banco, at Dublin, has rivalled the sagacity of Solomon, for he has despatched over here a Quaker to hold the scales of the commission with impartiality. A Mayo newspaper is the ostensible defendant, Lavelle now complaining of a "libel" there. "On devrait laver le linge sale en famille; an open court is the last place suitable to these operations.

(FROM THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE TIMES.)

PARIS, JUNE 18.—It is hinted rather mysterious among official people that the Baden interview, from which so much was expected, has turned out a failure—at least so far as concerns the privacy of the affair—and that one or two of the Ministers do not conceal their satisfaction, and probably attribute it to their not being permitted to be present. The Emperor proposed a quiet talk with the Prince of Prussia, with nobody by The Prince of Prussia evidently had no taste for *tete-a-tete* conferences; and he had the greater part of Germany, as represented by its Princes, for witnesses. This embarrassing distinction towards his Imperial interlocutor reminds one of a *contretemps* that occurred a few years ago. It is stated that a Prince of the Imperial family went to Boulogne for some private purpose, and in the strictest *incognito*—close carriage, no liveries, no companion, face muffled up, and all the other appliances to secure secrecy. What was his surprise and annoyance on arriving at his destination to find troops under arms to receive him, drums beating, colours flying, bells ringing, salutes suitable to his rank, the prefects in embroidered coats and decorations, mayors with their scarves, and the other authorities prepared to address him with the usual formalities! Instead of a quiet repast he was obliged to partake of the officious hospitalities of the Prefecture; and, instead of meeting only one person, he had to undergo the penance of many presentations. Never was *contretemps* more provoking, and the worst of the matter was that he had to smile and look pleased and flattered at the homage paid him, while in his inmost heart he wished prefect, sub-prefect, mayor, and all other officials, high and low, at Jericho, if not at the bottom of the Red Sea.

We ought, I suppose, to believe that the Kings, Princes, and Dukes, grand and little, who formed the gathering at Baden, were there to do honour to the august visiter; but people who profess to know something about the matter hint that the august visiter would have cheerfully dispensed with their presence and the ostentatious honours paid him.

We are told from various quarters that the visit to Baden was with a view to prove that "l'Empire c'est la paix" and to give pleasantly but downright earnest, and that the intentions of France are pacific in the extreme. It is very probable that those cheering assurances have been, and may yet be given. But what guarantee beyond vague words has unreasonable Europe for it? I am not sure that the reduction of half the French army and navy could be regarded as the best security. With the military administration as it exists in France, both the army and the navy could be reinforced in a wonderfully short space of time, a has been shown repeatedly. What, then, is the guarantee which would tranquillise Europe? The restoration of the liberty of the press, and freedom of debate in Parliament. These might not prevent wars, but the unfettered expression of thoughts would prevent schemes of aggression against neighbouring countries being planned in secret, and only disclosed when the moment comes for executing them.

The division of cavalry of the army of Lyons is dissolved. The 2nd Regiment of Dragoons of the 1st brigade is on its march to Aire, in the Pas de Calais; the 3rd Regiment of Dragoons of the same brigade is under orders for Verdun; the 2nd brigade, composed of the 1st and 4th Dragoons, remains at Lyons.

Marshal Vaillant has arrived in Paris from Italy.

PRUSSIA.

The *Prussian Gazette* of the 16th inst. publishes the following article:—

"This day the Emperor Napoleon arrived at Baden-Baden to greet the Prince Regent on German soil. It was the desire of the Emperor, expressed in the most obliging terms, to give to the Prince Regent this proof of his peaceful and friendly sentiments. Prussia has reason to rejoice at these advances, and to appreciate without prejudice their incontestable importance.

"Prussia has no cause to wish to trace new objects for her policy; that policy has always been frank, upright, conciliatory, and tending to preserve the peace of Europe on its tried foundations; it will maintain that character. But the difficulties of the times have aroused anxieties which Europe will be glad to see dispelled by the friendly exchange of ideas between two powerful Sovereigns, whose attitude always exercises an important and often a decisive influence on the destinies of Europe. Germany will be satisfied if the Emperor of the French strengthens the conviction of the Prince Regent that the policy of France is pacific as well as vigorous; and France will see a precious pledge for the continuation of its friendly relations with us in the fact that the Emperor Napoleon will hear from the Prince Regent's own mouth the sentiments and intentions of Prussia straightforward and moderate policy which is the invariable rule of the acts of his Government.

"Simultaneously with this meeting, which attracts the general interests of Europe, another event of a most auspicious nature occupies the German nation; it is the Congress of eminent Princes of the German Confederation. It had long been the ardent wish of all sincere patriots that, after so many differences which have recently agitated the internal existence of the Germanic States, a personal interview of the Sovereigns of Germany should revive and strengthen the sentiment of concord. The world will be enabled to convince itself that, among the German States, there may exist differences of opinion on this or that important question of home policy, but that those differences will always fade away before the powerful union which links these States together on all questions of national independence and greatness.

"Never will the discord of factions be able to weaken the bonds which, under all circumstances, connect the North and South by indissoluble links.

"We therefore dare to express the hope that the Conference at Baden will revive the confidence in a prosperous and assured future for Europe, and, at the same time, consolidate one of the most powerful mainstays of that future, the union of Germany."

HUNGARY.

(FROM THE DAILY NEWS CORRESPONDENT.)

PESTH, JUNE 10.—We have done for a while with the street demonstrations, the Kazinczy anniversaries, the subscriptions for the academy; the Szechenyi requiems have had their run, and the excitement in Hungary takes now a different and more serious turn. The Protestant question has again become of the highest interest, but its nature has changed. After the notorious ministerial decree for the organisation of the Protestant churches there followed an epoch of unanimous opposition, until the Ministry resorted to repression on one hand and to bribes on the other. The Lutherans who had in the beginning borne the brunt of the battle, became alarmed, and by-and-bye about one-fourth of their number, mostly the Slavonic poor village congregations, gave way and accepted the Ministerial organisation, seeing that even such men as the Imperial Councillor Szedenyi were dragged before the courts and sentenced to prison. But the Calvinists, less excitable and more tenacious, stood their ground in the most admirable way. There was no defection in their ranks, and the defiance meetings of the districts held against the orders of the Ministry put the alternative before the Government either to take judicial proceedings against every Calvinist of note, since every one of them seemed to seek martyrdom, or to yield to the pressure, and retract the obnoxious decree. Count Thun insisted upon repression, and there were already about 100 cases pending against clergymen, elders, superintendents, and other eminent religious men of influence and property, when the suicide of Baron Bruck suddenly laid open the rotten state of the empire. Counsels of moderation became now more acceptable than a policy calculated to lead to an open conflict with Hungary. Though Count Thun remained in office, the Emperor declared that the threats of the minister about taking away the corporate rights of all the congregations refusing to conform to the decree would not be acted upon; the prison-gates of the Imperial Councillor Szedenyi were opened, all the political and religious prosecutions at once abandoned, and the obnoxious decree of the 1st of September silently withdrawn; the Protestants had won the day. Great was the satisfaction in Hungary at this first defeat of the Austrian system of centralising despotism; but the Protestants lose no time in empty exultation over the victory—they try to follow it up. Though it is only the execution of the ministerial decree of September last which was abandoned by the Government, both the Lutherans and Calvinists discard now by unanimous efforts all the illegal nominations and regulations by which Field-Marshal Baron Maynau, of execrated memory, had oppressed the Protestant Church, though he himself belonged nominally to the Lutheran persuasion. Baron Gabriel Pronay, who during the late crisis acted as chairman to the Lutheran conference, summoned the congregations which had accepted Count Thun's decree to abolish the new-fangled organisation, and to return to the nonconformist majority, and every parishes at once responded to his call within the last fortnight. Baron Albert Pronay, the lay inspector of the Protestant churches in the mining district, cashiered by Haynau in 1849, resumed last week his functions without asking the permission or waiting for the authorisation of the Government, and issued circulars inviting the district to meet in July for the election of a superintendent (bishop) and of the district board. In the district beyond the Danube numerous deputations of the congregations came to the ex-superintendent, the Right Rev. Matthew Hanbner, who for full eight years had to wear chains in an Austrian fortress, and requested him to take up the spiritual administration of the district, summoning at the same time the Rev. Mr. Wohlmuth, who owes his nomination to Haynau, to resign his usurped power. The Calvinists had already, on the 1st of May, held an election in the cis-Tibiscan district, in spite of the Imperial prohibition, and raised the Baron Nicholas Vay to the inspectorial chair, and all the Lutherans combine now to re-establish the abolished office of the general church inspector, filled before 1849 by the Count Zay, who is particularly obnoxious to the court. Without exactly courting martyrdom, the Count is ready to resume his former office without hesitation, at the risk of being prosecuted, and after an interval of full eleven years to call the delegates of all the Lutheran parishes to the regular general convention at Pesth. Without asking the Government, the Protestants, both of the Lutheran and Calvinist persuasion ignore all the illegalities of the last twelve years, and put themselves *de facto* in possession of all their rights. It is to be seen whether the Government yield to this unexpected movement, or foolishly put themselves in opposition to 3,000,000 of intelligent, educated, earnest Protestants, who are supported by the sympathies of all the Roman and Greek Catholic population, not excepting even the Catholic episcopacy, which, in spite of the concordat, is intensely hostile to the Austrian police Government. Whatever be the ultimate resolution of the cabinet, so much is certain, that the Hungarians have throughout this remarkable religious struggle once more established their fitness for freedom and self-government. Of all the different portions of the Austrian empire, Hungary was the first to prove her vitality and her love of the old time-honoured constitutional life, ready to lead the other provinces towards the common goal of national freedom as regards both civil and religious concerns.

The superiority of Hungarian constitutional education shows itself now likewise in the reinforced Imperial Council at Vienna. Though all the members of this institution are nominated by the Emperor from among such politicians who were either not involved in the revolution, or, like M. Topperczer, have abjured their former political creed, there is already a serious opposition against the present system of Government manifesting itself among the councillors, and the Hungarian members are again the leaders of this movement. Count George Apponyi, before 1848, High Chancellor of Hungary, is the acknowledged chief of this opposition, which already in the first four meetings has risen to a majority. Even the vice-president of the council, M. Szecsenyi, formerly a friend and colleague of Count Apponyi, could not withstand the influence of his former chief and his votes were against the Ministerial proposition. It is difficult even to guess the turn which the meetings of the Imperial Council may take—whether the Emperor will permit a short report of the debates to appear in the Vienna papers, especially when the financial question is to be discussed; whether, if the Council pronounces against the whole system of Government and administration, and recommends constitutionalism, elected municipal officials, and a loose federation among the different parts of the empire, instead of centralised unity, these recommendations will be acted upon or the Council dissolved. At any rate the introduction of a large Hungarian element into the Council, for out of 60 members, including the archdukes and Ministers, twenty represent the Hungarian Crown, works as a ferment, and rouses principally the Bohemian members out of their lethargy. Whatever may have been the object of the Cabinet in extending the power of the Council, and in coaxing the Hungarian members to enter it, even this unwieldy institution will suffice, by allowing free discussion, to destroy the present organisation of the state. Too weak and cumbersome for doing the work of reconstruction, it is just strong enough for battering down centralisation. The Austrian system cannot exist but by brute force; as soon as it enters into debate, as soon as it tries to prose its nationality, it is lost. But the worst feature of the present Austrian empire is the want of cohesion between the different provinces. The Venetians and Tridentines, now officially called Southern Tyrolese, openly avow their wish to merge into the new kingdom of Victor Emmanuel. The Hungarians protest against being sacrificed to the German and Italian policy of the Emperor. The Galicians have no sympathy for the Austrian empire; they long to be reunited to their brothers. The Bohemians, too, have national aspirations, which cannot be fulfilled at Vienna, and the German movement finds an echo in the educated classes of the German provinces. The insupportable pressure of taxation, the financial confusion, the discouraging effect of the Italian campaign upon the army, and the helplessness of the Cabinet at a moment when the mysterious plans of the French Emperor seem turning towards the Rhine and the Lower Danube, produce a feeling of uneasiness and alarm throughout the empire.

THE PAPAL STATES.

A circular addressed on May 21 by Cardinal Antonelli to the diplomatic body on the invasion of the Papal States, says:—

As if the sacrilegious spoliation of the Legations in the States of the Holy See were not sufficient, we have now to add to it an incursion into the territory of Viterbo by an armed band of refugees from the adjacent ports of Tuscany. This new outrage against the patrimony of the church, by the aid of armed men who set out from a neighbouring State under the eyes of those who now rule the destinies of Tuscany, who there openly provided themselves with arms, and who were permitted, in violation of all international laws, and of all the precepts of both Divine and human law, to carry wherever they chose murder and pillage, will doubtless fill with just indignation the Catholic world and all Governments that love order and justice, and respect the right of nations.

The undersigned Cardinal Secretary of State hastens to communicate this act of vandalism and of pillage to your Excellency, that you may be good enough to inform your Government of it, and to convince it that unless a rein is put with the aid of potentates to such extraordinary audacity, altogether worthy of barbarous ages, they will have to deplore the fatal consequences, the reponsibility of which will recoil on those who, laying aside all respect for right, are sapping the foundations of society.—(Signed) CARD. ANTONELLI.

THE AMERICAN SENATE.

Mr. Sumner, of Massachusetts, who was so brutally struck down in the Senate four years ago by Mr. Brooks, of South Carolina, has just made his first speech since the oration that caused the former assault. The length renders it impossible for us to give more than an extract, but the following may be taken as a specimen of the whole:—

"Look at it in the light of principle, and it is nothing less than a huge insurrection against the eternal law of God, involving in its pretensions the denial of all human rights, and also the denial of the Divine law, in which God himself is manifest, thus being practically the grossest lie and the grossest Atheism. Founded in violence, sustained only by violence, such a wrong must, by a sure law of compensation, blast the master as well as slave, blast the lands on which they live, blast the community of which they are a part, blast the Government which does not forbid the outrage; and the longer it exists, and the more completely it prevails, must its blasting influences penetrate the whole social system. Barbarous in origin, barbarous in its law; barbarous in all its pretensions, barbarous in the instruments it employs, barbarous in consequences, barbarous in spirit, barbarous wherever it shows itself, slavery must breed barbarians, while it develops everywhere, alike in the individual and in the society of which he forms a part, the essential elements of barbarism. In this character it is now conspicuous before the world. In undertaking now to expose the barbarism of slavery, the whole broad field is open before me. There is nothing in its character, its manifold wrongs, its wretched results, and especially in its influence on the class who claim to be 'ennobled' by it, that will not fall naturally under consideration. Slavery is a bloody touch-me-not, and everywhere in sight now blooms the bloody flower. It is on the wayside as we approach the national capitol; it is on the marble steps which we mount; it flaunts on this floor. I stand now in the house of its friends. About me, while I speak, are its most sensitive guardians, who have shown in the past how much they are ready either to do or not to do where slavery is in question. Menaces to deter me have not been spared. But I should ill deserve this high post of duty here with which I have been honoured by a generous and enlightened people if I could hesitate. Idolatry has been often exposed in the presence of idolators, and hypocrisy has been chastised in the presence of Scribes and Pharisees."

THE QUEEN'S ACCESSION.

This day (Wednesday), the 23rd anniversary of our good Queen's accession to the throne of these realms will be observed; also as the first anniversary of the Prayer and Praise Meeting in the Metropolitan Hall. The Rev. John Hall will deliver an address; and prayers shall be offered up by different ministers on the following subjects—namely:—1. Thanksgiving to God for opening the Metropolitan Hall for prayer and spiritual improvement; 2. For her Majesty the Queen, that her reign may be long, glorious, spiritual, heavenly, and that her representative in this country may rule in righteousness; 3. For more Christian union and brotherly love; 4. Thanksgiving to God for a religious revival, and that its influence may extend until every individual in the land become a new creature in Christ Jesus; 5. Thanksgiving for peace, and supplication for wisdom in all men engaged in the management of State affairs.

THE BURRA BURRA MINE.—Burra shares had receded in price from £188 to £110. This depreciation, it was thought in the colony, will command the attention of the English proprietors, as the causes do not justify the results. It is described as one of those panics that seize on the public mind which there is no resisting at the moment; but as the time admits of more reflections people become more calm, and find, on reaction, that the price of shares advance as rapidly as they receded; not but what it has for a long time been seen that as the Burra Burra works deeper, the expenses would necessarily increase, and diminish the nett results for dividends. This, however, will be a slow process, and can have nothing to do with the present depression.

Law Intelligence.

COURT OF CHANCERY.—YESTERDAY.

His Lordship sat at eleven o'clock, and disposed of the case of Lambert v. Lambert, a family suit, in which no question of public interest was involved, and the case of Justin v. Wynne, which was a petition to try the right of the petitioner and the respondent to the proceeds of a policy of insurance for £400.

The latter case has not yet concluded.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.—YESTERDAY.

(Before the Lord Chief Justice and a Special Jury.)

Wilson v. the London and North Western Railway Company.

This was an action brought by Mr. Wilson, a cattle dealer residing in Manor-street, to recover damages for the alleged illegal seizure of 24 head of cattle, his property. It appeared that in the month of October last, the plaintiff consigned three lots of cattle to London by the defendants' line, for which it was alleged the freight was not paid. Upon the 3rd November, the plaintiff purchased another lot of cattle at Smithfield market, and transmitted them by one of the city of Dublin Steampacket Boats to London. It was alleged the defendants seized and sold those cattle to pay the freight due upon the former lot, and for this the present action was brought. The plaintiff averred that by such seizure he lost the sale of his cattle, and that no demand had been made upon him for the payment of the previous freight, and that if it were he would have made arrangements to meet the claim. Upon behalf of the defendants, it was alleged that, after the seizure and before the sale, an agreement in writing was entered into between the plaintiff and Mr. Roberts, the Dublin agent of the defendants, by which the plaintiff authorised the defendants to sell the cattle in London on his account, and account with him for the proceeds; that the cattle were sold, and a sum of £300 handed to the plaintiff, the balance of the sum realised by the sale being stopped by the company for freight and expenses. By mistake the cash receipts were not duly entered in the defendants' books, and, in the discharge of that sum, the company lodged a sum of £4 17s. 5d. in court. A question arose as to whether the special defence, founded on the 97th section of the Railway Clauses Consolidation Act could be maintained. By the words of this section, the company are entitled to seize any goods or chattels carried on their line for tolls due to them; and the question was, whether this would include the charges for carrying the cattle across the Channel—the seizure having been made for the full amount due, both to the defendants and to the City of Dublin Steampacket Company. Counsel for the plaintiff said that, rather than incur the expense of further litigation, they would abandon their demand on the trover counts.

The jury then found for the plaintiff on the money counts, £39 17s. 5d.

Counsel for the plaintiff—Mr. Barry, Q.C.; Mr. Morris, and Mr. Martin.

For the defendants—The Solicitor-General, Mr. Macdonough, Q.C., and Mr. Sadlier Stoney.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER.—YESTERDAY.

(Before the Right Hon. the Lord Chief Baron and a Special Jury.)

Scott and wife v. Dublin and Wicklow Railway Company.

This case—an action to recover damages for injuries sustained by the plaintiff, owing to the alleged negligence on the part of the defendants' servants—was resumed at the sitting of the court.

Archibald Richey was the first witness called for the defence. He was examined by Mr. Chatterton, Q.C.—I am connected with the telegraph office on the line; was travelling in the train on the night in question with Mrs. Scott; she sat to opposite me; my back was turned towards Dublin; my son was between Mrs. Scott and the door at the side where the accident occurred; when the train arrived Mrs. Scott jumped out without waiting till it became stationary; when the train stopped the door of the carriage was open; directly opposite to the out stone of the first pier next the station; did not hear the name "Dundrum" called out; before the train was reversed it remained stationary for about a second and a half, and my carriage was backed opposite to the platform; when the engine was fixed the driver called out, "Close the door;" that occurred after Mrs. Scott had leaped out; there was enough of light from the gas lamps on the platform to see the platform from the doors of the carriages; she had opened the door when the train had reached the shed, and any person or porter there could have seen her; I did not anticipate any danger when I saw her standing at the door; I let her stand there till she jumped; it was no business of mine; she jumped over the pier of the bridge; the train was then about the middle of the platform; did not go out to her to stop; thought she had got down and was safe upon the platform; she had with her an umbrella and a cloak, with an unlit hand-lamp; my son was the first who told me what had happened; the engine-driver called out, "Shut the door;" his name is Starling; I looked over the bridge and saw the young woman lying with her feet on the road; I let her body on the pathway; there was plenty of light to see her.

Cross-examined by Mr. Sullivan, Q.C.—About the time the young woman got to the shed she opened the door and stood at it; do not think she leaped over the bridge on purpose to destroy herself; I knew when I heard "Shut the door" called out, that it was the voice of the engine-driver; saw only one porter; the young lady leaped out before the train stopped; the train went a half-turn of the wheel round after she had left the train.

Andrew Richey, examined by Mr. Darley—Was in the train on the night in question; Mrs. Scott was in the same carriage; she jumped out; I looked over the bridge and saw some person lying on her side below; knew it was a female by her clothes; I had quite light enough to see down to the road where the female went and found her in a sitting posture, held by the stoker.

Cross-examined by Mr. Sullivan, Q.C.—Had been at work at Newcastle all day; was not tired; she was in the carriage at the shed when she took her cloak and umbrella in her hand; the carriage door was open, and remained so until the train reached the bridge; she kept her hand upon the door; am certain of that; the train was approaching slowly; did not know the lady was at the pier of the bridge when she jumped out; I think there were at the platform; did not see her look at her watch, nor did I ever tell any one that she did so; the train went on about two feet after the plaintiff left it; it went very near two feet; will swear it went one foot nine inches.

Re-examined.—There was enough light to distinguish the bridge from the platform; I am certain and sure the train was in motion when the plaintiff got out.

To the Chief Baron—There is no window to the third-class, except that in the door; there is no other means of looking out; the lady's head intercepted my view.

Mr. Codd said it was the impression on the minds of the jury that the witness' father had sworn there were other windows in the carriage. It would be well to know what was the fact.

Mr. Sullivan called on the learned Chief Baron to read his note. His lordship did so, and it appeared from it that the father had made mention of a "side-window," through which he looked.

That witness was then recalled, and stated—I saw through the side window of the carriage; that carriage had side windows as well as a window at the door.

By a Juror (Mr. Codd)—There is a window on each side of the two doors, making six in all.

Miss Green, examined by Mr. Chatterton, Q.C.—Am a servant; was travelling by the train on the night in question; was in the same compartment with Mr. Scott; was sitting with my face towards Dublin; remember the arrival of the train at the Dundrum station; was not looking out; did not see when I arrived; Mrs. Scott rose, and, begging my pardon, approached the door; she did not endeavour to place her foot on the step or to hold anything, but sprang out; the train had not then yet come to a full stop; I looked out when it became stationary; there was light; I saw the platform; would have been able to distinguish the way to allow of Mrs. Scott distinguishing the bridge from the platform; the train did not remain long at a stand-still before it turned back; previous to its doing so, I heard a man cry, "Shut the door."

Cross-examined by Mr. Sullivan, Q.C.—Mrs. Scott never laid down her cloak or umbrella, so that she was perfectly prepared for the train at any moment; I was sitting next the platform side; when the train stopped I knew it was at the station; the plaintiff was not standing at the door while I could count "ten;" I thought she had got out on the platform; the train had been stationary for about a minute before I heard the man call out "Shut the door;" I could see the entire bridge when I looked out—the train was then stationary.

By a Juror—I did not hear "Dundrum" called out; taking all the circumstances into account, even if I had not been previously warned, I would not have made the mistake which Mrs Scott did; she had quite enough light.

James Starling, engine-driver of the Dublin and Wicklow Railway Company, examined by Mr. Darley—Drove the engine of the train in which the plaintiff was on the 25th January; my duty is, under all circumstances, to stop at the Dundrum station, except when I have a mixed train with waggons; I may then stop before I come to the station in order to take them off; remembers the night of the 25th January; the rail was in a slippery state, which always renders it more difficult to bring the train under control; with every possible caution this sometimes runs the place where they should stop; I had enough of light to do my work, but it was rather dark; I shut off steam at a proper place; considered it would stop at the station; the train was a long one; it passed the platform; about three parts of the third-class carriage next the engine passed the pier; when I came to the signal post I reversed the engine; I then doubted whether I could pull up in time; to reverse the engine is merely to draw back a lever; the propelling power of the train driven it on against the engine; the reversion causes the train, the moment it loses its propelling power, to return; on the night in question the train was only stationary for about three seconds when it returned; heard a woman had fallen over the bridge; went and saw her lying below; with the help of the doctor she stood on one foot; the doctor said on the spot that all was right—no bone was broken; heard no one shall out "Dundrum."

Cross-examined by Mr. W. W. Brereton, Q.C.—I ran the first train that ever travelled on this line.

By a Juror (Mr. Codd)—I think a person might have fallen over the bridge from want of light; I see now, since the accident occurred, some improvements which could be made for the protection of human life.

To another Juror—I am sure if a lamp was placed at each pier on the bridge, the accident which happened would have been averted.

The Chief Baron then told the witness that he might make any remark he wished, relative to the want of caution on the part of the plaintiff.

Witness—Well, the only want of caution on her part was her rushing out rashly; I would not in the least say anything to prejudice the poor girl; or to make it appear she did it wilfully, for I was more affected by the circumstance than my gentlemen in the court could tell.

Mr. Codd, in the course of this witness' examination, complimented him on the manly and straightforward manner in which he had given his evidence.

William Coughlan, stoker, was next examined, and gave evidence relative to the position of the engine on the line upon the night in question. Nothing of importance was elicited.

Robert Maidens gave evidence relative to the bye-laws of the line, which had been posted for a considerable time at the Stillorgan station.

John Bellew, a guard on the line, was called and examined—His station is on the train on the night in question; he upon the last occasion of his van at the usual time when the train was approaching the Dundrum station; by the rules there should be a "break" for every nine carriages—there was only one break on that train besides the engine break; an additional break would have been of great assistance; more breakpower is required when the lines are greasy.

Thos. Kirby, a ticket-collector, deposed that on the night in question he did not hear "Dundrum" called out; the man would be very unfit for his duty at the platform if he called it, out when the train was approaching so rapidly; I ran down along the platform to keep the people back, and shut the doors; I stopped when I came to the second-class carriage.

Some other witnesses were examined, and the case closed on both sides.

The Chief Baron then adjourned the further hearing of the case.

His Lordship requested Mr. Macdonough to convey to the members of the bar, that he would not sit to-day (Wednesday.)

Mr. Macdonough said he would intimate his lordship's wishes to any gentlemen he met.

The case, accordingly, stands till Thursday morning, when Mr. Sullivan will address the jury for the plaintiff.

COMMON PLEAS, IRISH.—YESTERDAY.

(Before the Lord Chief Justice and a Special Jury.)

Lamprey v. the Midland Great Western Railway Company.

In this case, which was for unlawful arrest and false imprisonment, the jury found for the plaintiff 40s. The particulars of the case appeared in our issue of yesterday.

Coley v. Connolly.

This was an action for breach of agreement. The case of the plaintiff was, that he is tenant, under a renewable lease, of a farm of land, in the county Kildare, of which the defendant is the landlord. Some time previous to the death of Colonel Connolly, the defendant's father, he had been in negociation with him as to the building certain farm buildings, and that the heads of an agreement between them on this subject had been reduced to writing by the defendant himself. During Colonel Connolly's lifetime no action was taken by either party upon this agreement; but on the 29th of July, 1854, the plaintiff stated that he had an interview with the defendant, who had, in the meantime, become his landlord by the death of his father, at which interview he stated that the defendant had expressly, on his own behalf, entered into an agreement with him that he was to construct the buildings in question at his (the landlord's) expense, and according to a plan and estimate to be drawn out by a person named Tenney; that he did execute the works according to this estimate, at a cost of about £900, and that he had been paid by the defendant a sum of £50 in part-payment of his expenditure, but that he had refused to pay him the balance. The plaintiff's sons corroborated his statement as to the terms of the agreement, and recording admitted that he had the interview with the plaintiff as alleged, that a conversation between them upon the subject of the buildings, but that he had expressly stated to the plaintiff, his (defendant's) carrying out the works was to be at his own expense, if he approved of them on after consideration. The £50 paid to the plaintiff was on account of the rebuilding of a barn, which work he (the defendant) had authorised him to perform. The defendant's agent supported this view of the case. The defendant also pleaded the Statute of Limitations, and the Statute of Frauds, but the Chief Justice expressly submitted the case to the jury upon the evidence as to the terms of the agreement.

The jury, after a short deliberation, found for the defendant, with 6d. costs.

Counsel for the plaintiff—Messrs. Armstrong, Q.C., and Malley. Attorney—Mr. James Malley.

For the defendant—Messrs. Macdonough, Q.C.; J. E. Walsh, Q.C., and Walker. Attorney—Mr. Robert Cooper.

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY AND INSOLVENCY.—YESTERDAY.

(Before Judge Lynch.)

In re P. Concannon.

The bankrupt was a shopkeeper in Loughrea, and the meeting was for final examination, which was passed, there being no opposition. Mr. Larkin appeared for the assignees, and Mr. T. Lynch for the bankrupt.

(Before Judge Berwick.)

In re S. M'Dermott.

The bankrupt in this case was a draper in Castlerea. The meeting was for final examination, but it was adjourned for week, in order to give the assignees an opportunity to ascertain whether all the property which had been in the possession of the bankrupt was given up for the benefit of his creditors.

Mr. Kernan, Q.C., with Mr. Meldon, was for the assignees; and Mr. Heron, instructed by Mr. Tully M'Kenny, for the bankrupt.

In re Burnell.

The bankrupt was a billiard-room proprietor, carrying on business in Dawson-lane. The meeting was for the examination of debtors to the estate. Some witnesses were examined, whose evidence was of a contradictory character. It was ultimately agreed to refer the matter to the official assignee, with a view to have it investigated, and for him to report to the court. The meeting was adjourned for the report of the official assignee.

Mr. D. C. Heron, instructed by Mr. Ingham, appeared for Mr. Atkinson, an alleged debtor, and Mr. Larkin for the assignees.

In re Hagarty.

This was a meeting to proceed on a charge filed by Mr. Alexander Hall, a creditor, and discharge thereto by the assignees. The case involved the right of Mr. Hall to uphold a mortgage for £300 for the furniture in the premises of the bankrupt, which had been executed by Mr. Hall prior to the bankruptcy. It appeared from the evidence of Mr. Hall and his solicitor, and also Mr. Patrick Joseph Kelly, the solicitor to the bankrupt, that although the assignment was not actually executed until 30th November, 1859, the agreement in pursuance of which it was so executed, was entered into so far back as July, 1859, and had been acted upon up to that period, and that the delay arose from the intervention of the long vacation.

Mr. Theobald Purcell appeared in support of the charge, and Mr. Kernan, Q.C., for the assignees.

Agent for Mr. Hall—Mr. Cronhelm; and Mr. Larkin, for the assignees.

Judge Lynch ruled that the charge was proved, and that accordingly Mr. Hall had a specific lien on the property assigned, and declared him entitled to his costs.

In re Kohler.

The question in this case was as to what portion of the bankrupt's estate constituted the joint assets of a former partnership of Phillips and Kibler, and what portion constituted separate assets in the present bankruptcy. An inquiry was directed, and Mr. Kernan, Q.C., on behalf of the assignees, and Mr. Theobald Purcell on behalf of the creditors of the joint estate, stated they had agreed that the debts due to the joint estate, and which was the only portion of the estate now ascertainable, should be applicable to the payment of the joint debts, and that the stock in trade in possession of the bankrupt at the time of his bankruptcy should be declared to constitute a separate estate in the matter; also that Mr. Cronhelm, agent to the creditors of the joint estate, should be declared entitled to his costs, and the assignees to their costs in the matter. Agent for the assignees—Mr. Cronhelm. Agent to the several creditors on the joint estate—Mr. Delane.

LANDED ESTATES COURT.—YESTERDAY.

(Before Judge Longfield.)

In the matter of the Estate of Robert Mecredy, owner and petitioner.

Lot 1—Lands of Mongh and Gurtsvaragh, situate in the barony of Castlerea and county of Roscommon, held in fee, same containing 191a. 3r. 16p.; yearly rental, £99 9s. 9½d.; ordnance valuation, £66. Sold to Wm. Phipps, for £1,985. Messrs. H. S. and R. Mecredy, solicitors, having the carriage of the sale.

In the matter of the Estate of the Assignees of James Blackney, Esq., owner; *ex parte* Thomas John Smith, continued in the name of Thomas Ardille, executor of the said Thomas J. Smith, petitioner.

Lot 1—Lands of Carragh, otherwise Corr and Skehin, situate in the barony of Kilkenny West, and county of Westmeath, held under a lease for 999 years, and containing 373a. 3r. 32p.; yearly profit rent, £95 7s. 10d.; ordnance valuation, £198. Sold to Mr. Hogan for £1,600. Solicitor having carriage of the sale—Mr. H. Stephens.

COMMISSION OF OYER AND TERMINER.

The commission was opened yesterday, at 11 o'clock, in the Court-house, Green-street, by the Honourable Barons Fitzgerald and Hughes, and Alderman Campbell, *locum tenens* for the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor. The precept for opening the commission having been read, the following gentlemen were sworn to act as Grand Jurors of the county of the city of Dublin:—

CITY GRAND JURY.—Edward Fetter, foreman; Robert D. Cordner, Charles William Passworth, William Parker, John Hayes, Christopher Spaddicini, Richard J. Devitt, George Chancellor, George Bullock, John Orde, William Allen, John Spain, Edward Holdright, John O'Neill, Richard G. Collis, Richard Dowd, James Haig, John George Alexander, John Kelch, James Hoys, Charles Egan, James Reilly, John Byrne.

COUNTY GRAND JURY.—Michael Murphy, foreman; James Ireland, John Nickson, Francis E. O'Brien, Robert G. Swift, Thomas H. Evans, John Goodwin, Bartholomew Keely, Charles Healy, Pat M. Slater, John Hancock, John Hastings, Joseph Tuthwille, James Redmond, Christopher Warren, Edward Mackintes, Edward R. Hannahan, John Kelly, Simon Fynes, Francis Cooper, George Dalgwood Sandys, Griffin, Samuel Bates. The usual preliminary proceedings having been disposed of,

Baron Fitzgerald then addressed the City Grand Jury, and said he regretted to find that the calendar contained more than one offence of a very serious nature. Ten prisoners were actually in jail, and bills were likely to be sent up against them. One had been committed for manslaughter, and two on distinct charges of causing injuries dangerous to life, with intent to commit murder. Of the remaining seven cases, two were charged with burglary, four with larcenies (one of these cases being aggravated by the fact that the offence was committed in a place of religious worship), and one with embezzlement. The jury were aware that at least twelve of them should concur in finding a bill, and that in no case should they find a bill, except the evidence was such as, if unexplained and uncontradicted, would, in their judgment, warrant the conviction of the party charged. In the case of homicide which was to go before them, the party was charged in the mitigated form of manslaughter, and their only duty would be to inquire whether the death was caused by the unlawful, or even the unconscious, act of the prisoner. The case was one in which, having read the depositions, he could say they should exercise a good deal of care. It would appear that, on a certain night in last April, and at a late hour, the prisoner and the deceased, who was a woman of bad character, were seen together upon a plank, going from one of the quay walls to a ship in the river. They were seen by a policeman, whose attention was attracted by screams from the woman; and when the policeman first saw them the man was standing, with his hands raised up, as if steadying himself; the woman almost immediately after disappeared, but the policeman saw no push or blow given, and the man, after the fall of the woman, walked hastily to the ship without giving any alarm. The policeman, at once went to the vessel; the man gave him a rope but appears to have rendered no further assistance. After some time the policeman, with the aid of a sailor from another vessel, who seemed not to have seen any part of the transaction, succeeded in getting the body from the river, but the woman was then dead. The jury would, no doubt, carefully consider the evidence laid before them, and they would have to determine whether the facts stated were reasonably consistent with any other supposition than that the death of the woman arose from the act of the prisoner. In that view they would have to consider the screams of the woman, the position of the man when he was first seen by the constable, and his conduct after the deceased had disappeared in the river. They would have to consider these matters separately and all together, in deciding whether a bill should be found or not. He might observe that it would probably also appear that the man and the woman were seen together in the early part of the night, and that they were then upon good terms. The jury would likewise regard the dangerous nature of the place where the parties were seen together, and, under all the